

Claim Amendments

Please enter the following amendments, which include cancellation of claims 2, 5, 6, 8-17, 20-22, 25-28, 32-50, 55-61, 63-66 and 71, and amendment of claims 7, 24, 51 and 62.

1 (original): A method of inhibiting hyperglycemia-induced or free fatty acid-induced reactive oxygen formation in a mammalian cell, the method comprising treating the cell with a pharmaceutically acceptable composition comprising GLP-1 (9-36) sufficient to inhibit the hyperglycemia-induced or free fatty acid-induced reactive oxygen formation in the cell.

2 (canceled)

3 (original): The method of claim 1, wherein the cell is in a living mammal.

4 (original): The method of claim 1, wherein the cell is selected from the group consisting of a nerve cell, a renal mesangial cell, a β cell, an adipocyte, an endothelial cell or a hepatocyte.

5-6 (canceled)

7 (currently amended): The method of claim 5-1, wherein the -endothelial-cell is in a mammal that has or is at risk for having diabetes, impaired glucose intolerance, stress hyperglycemia, metabolic syndrome, and/or insulin resistance, ischemia/reperfusion injury, endotoxin injury, alcoholic liver disease and/or impaired glucose-stimulated insulin secretion.

8-17 (canceled)

18 (original): The method of claim 1, wherein the GLP-1 (9-36) has the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1.

19 (original): The method of claim 1, wherein the GLP-1 (9-36) is an amide.

20-22 (canceled)

23 (original): The method of claim 1, wherein the GLP-1 (9-36) has the sequence of any one of SEQ ID NOs:2-16.

24 (currently amended): The method of claim 23-1, where the GLP-1 (9-36) further has an additional Arg at the carboxy terminus.

25-28 (canceled)

29 (original): The method of claim 3, wherein the GLP-1 (9-36) composition is administered parenterally.

30 (original): The method of claim 3, wherein the GLP-1 (9-36) composition is administered intravenously.

31 (original): The method of claim 3, wherein the GLP-1 (9-36) composition is administered by a subcutaneous infusion pump.

32-50 (canceled)

51 (currently amended): A method of inhibiting the development of disease due to diabetes, impaired glucose tolerance, stress hyperglycemia, metabolic syndrome, , and/or insulin resistance, ischemia/reperfusion injury, endotoxin injury, alcoholic liver disease and/or impaired glucose-stimulated insulin secretion in a mammal, or conditions resulting therefrom, the method comprising treating the mammal with a pharmaceutically acceptable composition comprising GLP-1 (9-36) sufficient to inhibit ~~hyperglycemia-induced or free fatty acid-induced reactive oxygen formation in the mammal development of the disease.~~

52 (original): The method of claim 51, wherein the disease is an atherosclerotic, microvascular, or neurologic disease.

53 (original): The method of claim 51, wherein the disease is selected from the group consisting of coronary disease, myocardial infarction, atherosclerotic peripheral vascular disease, cerebrovascular disease, stroke, retinopathy, renal disease, neuropathy, and cardiomyopathy.

54 (original): The method of claim 51, wherein the mammal is administered at least one other treatment for inhibiting the effects of diabetes, impaired glucose tolerance, stress hyperglycemia, metabolic syndrome, and/or insulin resistance.

55-61 (canceled)

62 (currently amended): The method of ~~any one of claims 1-61~~ claim 1, wherein the GLP-1 (9-36) is formulated in a slow release composition.

63-66 (canceled)

67 (original): An isolated and purified GLP-1 (9-36) consisting essentially of a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs:3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16.

68 (original): The GLP-1 (9-36) of claim 67, wherein the GLP-1 (9-36) is an amide.

69 (original): The GLP-1 (9-36) of claim 67, wherein the GLP-1 (9-36) further comprises an additional Arg at the carboxy terminus.

70 (original): The GLP-1 (9-36) of claim 67, wherein the GLP-1 (9-36) sequence comprises at least one acetylated lysine where the acetyl group is a myristoyl group.

71 (canceled)